WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1824. [NO. 189.

PRINTED
By PHILO WHITE,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars a year*, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North-Carolina, the 1st of January, 1824. John Allison, Benjamin Alexander. B—Samuel F. Bain, David Bradford, Elizabeth Benson. C—Robert Campbell, Peter Coble. D—Jonathan Davis, James Dorten. E—Paul Earnhart. F—Christopher Fries, Catharine Furr. G—Robt. Glass. H—Mary Huie, Polly Hill, Eli Huneycut, Jonathan Hartsel, Nelly Hudson, Dempsey Huneycut, Isabella Hunt, Doct. Moses S. Harris, Green Holdbrooks, Houston Harris, Doct. H. P. Harris, Margt. E. Harris. K—John Klutts, Wm. Kenvy, Col. D. Karr. L—John Locke, Jacob Lyerly. M—Margt. M'Cachran, Joseph M'Clelland, James M'Calebs, Rev. E. J. Morrison, John S. M'Calebs, George Manuel, And. M'Credy. N—George Northern. P—Walter F. Pharr, Robert Pickens 2, Phifer & M'Ree, James E. Pugh, John F. Phifer 2, Thomas Passinger. R—James Ross, John Reed, Joseph W. Rogers, Jane Russel, David Reese, Moses Rogers, John Richie. S—Elizabeth Sides, John Sossaman, Hartwell Spain, John Shae, Wm. Stansel, Alex. Scott, Wm. M. Stinson, Martin Shive, William Scott. T—Needom Thompson. W—Ira West, James Welch, John W. Weddington. Y—James Young.

it90* DAVID STORKE, *A. P. M.*

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the first day of January, 1824.—A—Silas Alexander, Wallace Alexander, Wm. Alexander 2, Robert Allen, Maj. Thos. J. Alexander, Rev. A. Anderson, Miss Dorcas Alexander 2, Elam Alexander 2. B—James Byram, jr. Allison Berryhill, John Brown, John Barnett, Robert Barnett, Josiah Brown, Wm. R. Barksville, Abner Brooks, James Boyce, Wm. Bodkin, John J. Barnhart, Horace G. Brown, Thos. Briggs. C—Rev. David Carson 3, Miss Susan M. G. Clark, George Cathey, D. F. Caldwell, Hugh Carr, Jesse Clarke, Wm. Houie, Robert Caldwell. D—Maj. Andrew Dunn, Mary Dunn, John Daw 2, James Dinkins, Esq. F—Samuel Farr. G—John Ginnans, Harvey Goodwin. H—Uriah Helme, Elizabeth E. Howarth, Jonathan Harris, George W. Houston, Capt. Laird Harris, Henry Hunter. J—Phill Johnston, John Jones, Samuel Jamison. K—James Kirk. L—Wm. Lucky, John Little, Jane Lees, Wm. Lees, Wm. Laing. M—John M'Quay, M'Gill Matthews, Wm. M'Coy, Wm. M'Comb, Eli M'Call, Elihu M'Cracken, Smith Miller, Andw. M'Cain, Thos. Mahon, Daniel M'Leod, Daniel M'Lean, Thos. M'Cord, John Mackennon, jr. Rev. Thos. Mason, Capt. M'Kinley, Alexander M'Rae. N—John Neely, James Navy, Samuel Neil. O—John Osborne, John H. Orr 2, Nathan Orr, James T. J. Orr, Edwin J. Osborne. P—Thos. Polk, John Irwin & Co. Nathan S. Prather, Wm. Parks, Wm. Pyron, Michael Polk, Joseph J. Perviance, Samuel Porter, Charles Polk, James Pope. R—Martha Rodgers, Mably Roue. S—Alexander Spears, Capt. Wm. Scott, John Sudderth, Thomas & John Spencer. T—Benjamin F. Taylor, Wm. *M.* Todd, Matthew Talbot. W—Doct. Wm. White, Linus Willcox, Rev. Wm. Wilson, James Wright, Thomas W. Wilson, George Wilson.

it90* WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot, in the town of Salisbury, now occupied by himself, as a tavern. The establishment is so generally known, that it would be of little service to describe it particularly; it is, perhaps, the most eligible stand for a public house in the western part of North-Carolina; it is within 80 yards of the court-house in Salisbury; is large and convenient, with extensive out-buildings, &c. A very moderate price will be taken for the establishment, and payments made easy. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber is now determined to sell, and remove to his farm in the country. Letters directed to the subscriber, in Salisbury, N. C. will be duly attended to.

JOHN HOWARD, *Sen.*

Salisbury, Dec. 2, 1823. 83

Stray Nag.

ON the morning of the 2d inst. was found, near my plantation, a bay mare, with saddle and bridle on. The owner will please to come and take her away.

C. FISHER.

January 13, 1824. it90

Estate of George Basinger.

THE subscriber having, at the August term last, (1823) obtained letters of administration on the estate of George Basinger, dec'd. requests all persons having any legal demands against the estate of the dec. to bring in the same within the time prescribed by act of Assembly; and all those indebted, are requested to make payment.

JA. FISHER, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 26, 1823. 3t89

The Militia Laws.

THOSE Militia Officers who have expressed a wish to be possessed of the militia laws, can now be supplied with the latest revisal of them, by applying at the printing-office.

Beer and Cider.

I HAVE on hand, a large supply of *BEER* and *Cider*, of an excellent quality, which I will retail at a moderate price. My *brewery* is now in complete operation; and any person wishing to get either a large or small quantity, can be accommodated at *any* time, as a constant supply will be kept on hand. I now have beer on hand, of last week's brewing, which is pronounced by competent judges to be superior, in richness and flavor, to any ever drank in the town of Salisbury.

A premium of five dollars has been offered by an agricultural society in the state of Indiana, for the best specimen (not less than 30 gallons) of *Malt Liquor* made in the county. Now all the *premium* I crave, is, that a small portion of the vast sum paid for *spirituous* liquors, may be given to me for my *malt* liquor.

Beer is such a wholesome and nutritious beverage, and so grateful to the human palate, that it is believed, could it once be made a *fashionable* drink, it would, in a great measure, supersede the excessive use of such vast quantities of that dephlegmated liquor, which is the primary cause of so much social affliction and moral depravity in our country.

People in the adjacent towns, and surrounding country, wishing to procure good beer, will please to write to the subscriber, and their orders shall be punctually attended to; and the beer put up in good barrels, or otherwise, as directed.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Jan. 12, 1824. it90

Buck Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public and his country friends, that he has taken the extensive *Tavern*, corner of King and George-streets, sign of the *Buck*, (lately occupied by Mrs. M'Donald) which he intends to open about the 15th October, as a

House of Entertainment.

The premises this summer have been greatly improved, and enlarged with thirty new lodging Rooms, a large and airy Stable upon the most improved plan. And from his experience in this line of business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may honor him with their custom. Suffice it to say, his Table and Bar will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulation of his house, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who desire good order.

SUPREY CHISHOLME,
Late of Chester Court-House.

Charleston, Sept. 22. 6t91

ANDREWS AND JONES'
NORTH-CAROLINA
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, which during the present year has been located in *Williamsborough*, will open in OXFORD, on the first Monday in February next. The principals have been induced to a change of residence, with a view to a permanent establishment where the premises will comfortably accommodate their pupils; and they have altered the time of commencing the scholastic year, for the convenience, and at the general request, of their patrons.

The pupils are instructed in *Needle-work, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Parsing, Geography, Mythology, History, Belles-lettres, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Astronomy.*

The terms of board, washing and tuition, in all the above branches, are Sixty Dollars per session, *payable in advance.* Music, vocal and instrumental, Thirty Dollars per session. Drawing and Painting, Twenty Dollars per session. Dancing is also taught by a competent master.

The first session will end early in July, the second in December, when the only vacation in the year takes place. *New scholars* pay from the time of their arrival only.

The system of education is in all the departments *radical:* by the aid of an excellent apparatus, the truths of Natural Philosophy, Chymistry and Astronomy, are experimentally illustrated, and are thus rendered objects of sense. There are six teachers constantly engaged; three excellent Piano Fortes, are employed in the musical department, and the models of Drawing and Painting, are numerous and good.

No expenditures are allowed, but such as are authorized by parents and guardians; and the principals are determined strictly to enforce the rule prohibiting finery in dress; in summer, coloured cotton dresses, and in winter, worsted stuffs, will be worn by all the young ladies.

All the pupils will board with the principals, who pay strict attention to their health, their manners and their morals. The public and private offices of devotion are regularly observed, whilst every thing sectarian is carefully avoided.

Each pupil is expected to bring a coverlid, a pair of sheets, blankets and towels, for her own use, otherwise an extra charge of $2 50 per session will be made.

☞ When payment in advance cannot be made, approved bonds will in all instances be exacted.

JOSEPH ANDREWS, } *Principals.*
THOMAS P. JONES, }

Oxford, Granville Co. Dec. 1823. 4t90

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, DOMESTICKS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought on the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in Salisbury, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of those who advertise "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Rowan county, N. C. Aug. 1823. 67

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—'45tf

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Dec.* 1st, 1823.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: In obedient to the request contained in your letter of the 10th ultimo, I submit, respectfully, the following statement of the administration of this Department, during the present year, comprehending the number of vessels commissioned; the number in ordinary, fit for service, or requiring repairs; the progress made in building vessels; with the disbursements of the Department, and the service in which the vessels have been employed; with such observations on the whole subject as are deemed proper.

Letter 1, from the Commissioners of the Navy, with papers A, B, C, D, and E, which accompany it, exhibit,

1. The vessels of war in commission, with the service in which they are employed. See A.

2. The vessels of war in ordinary, on the Atlantic board, and on the Lakes, with the state of repairs of each vessel, B and C.

3. The progress made in building, under the law "to increase the Navy of the United States"—D. By this, it appears that four ships of the line have heretofore been built, and that five ships of the line, and five frigates of the first class, are now building; some of which *might* be launched in thirty days; and all, except one, in one hundred and twenty days.

4. A general view of the improvements at the several building yards. In some of the yards, additional improvements are now necessary for their comfortable and economical administration.

5. The disbursements of the Department during the first quarter of the present year, up to the 30th September. The disbursements of the year 1822 appear by the report made to Congress in the month of February last. It appears that $1,984,520 74 have been drawn from the Treasury between the 1st January and the 30th September, leaving, on the latter day, $2,218,168 66 unexpended of the amount applicable to the service of the year. Of this unexpended balance, a large proportion will be used during the remaining quarter; and a minute statement of the whole will be furnished to Congress in the annual report required from this Department.

On paper A, it is to be remarked, that the frigate Constitution, sloop of war Ontario, and schooner Nonsuch, are in the Mediterranean, under the command of Captain Jones. No change in the amount of force, in that sea, has been [illegible] in the year. It has been found competent to all the purposes for which it is maintained. Our commerce there has been amply protected; the officers and seamen have enjoyed good health, and no circumstances have occurred worthy of particular notice. While our relations with other powers continue friendly, any large augmentation of that portion of our naval force will not be necessary. In the coming year, it is not proposed materially to increase or diminish it. The Cyane and Erie will, in a short time, relieve the Constitution and Ontario, that they may return home, discharge their crews, whose term of service will soon expire, refit, and resume their station. For this purpose the Erie, Captain Deacon, sailed from New York on the 8th of November, and the Cyane, Capt. Creighton, will sail in a few days.

On the same paper, A, it is to be further remarked, that the Franklin, ship of the line, and the schooner Dolphin, of 12 guns, are still in the Pacific Ocean, where they have remained for more than two years, under the command of Captain Stewart. By the presence of this force on the coasts of Chile and Peru, depredations on our growing commerce have been, in a great degree, prevented, and respect for our interests and flag secured. Capt. Stewart will return to the United States in the course of this winter, or early in the ensuing spring; and, in the place of the Franklin, it is proposed to substitute the frigate United States, and the Peacock, sloop of war, of 18 guns. Such a division of the force, it is believed, will more extensively protect the flag and commerce of the United States, and permit the commanding officer, with the larger vessel, to be absent from the usual cruising grounds for a short time, should circumstances render such absence necessary. Captain Hull will sail, in a few days, from Norfolk, in command of these vessels.

The Cyane, Captain Spence, and the Shark, commanded by Lieut. M. C. Perry, have for short periods, cruised upon the coast of Africa, to carry into effect the intentions of the government, in the suppression of the slave trade, and the protection of the agency for liberated Africans, established at Cape Messurado.

While Captain Spence was at Sierra Leone and the Cape, he fitted out the Augusta, a small schooner, which was found on the coast, deserted and dismantled, and placed it under the command of Lieut. Dashiell, to cruise in the neighborhood of the Cape, with the conviction that its presence was, at that time, essential to the protection of the agency, and might be useful in preventing the traffic in slaves. It still remains upon that coast.

During the time that Captain Spence and Lieut. Perry were cruizing, they neither saw nor heard of any vessel, under the American flag, engaged in the slave trade. If citizens of the United States are still employed in that traffic, they seem to have been driven to conceal themselves under the flags of other nations.

The agency of Cape Messurado, for receiving the re-captured and liberated Africans, enjoyed favorable prospects until last fall, when it was assailed by a large body of the natives, and was in danger of being entirely destroyed. Some of the liberated Africans were killed in the contest. The extracts of letters from Capt. Spence, Lieut. Perry, and Messrs. Ashmun and Ayres, will shew the manner in which they were able to defend themselves, with the aid of a midshipman and several men belonging to a British vessel of war, then in the neighborhood. The establishment having passed through this trial, now promises to accomplish all the benefits anticipated from it. In order to afford it the necessary protection, and to continue our exertions to suppress the slave trade, it is proposed, as the most efficient and economical arrangement, that the commander of the West India squadron, shall, from time to time, detach one or more of the vessels belonging to his command, to cruise along the African coast, occasionally touching at Cape Messurado, and ministering to the wants of the people there; and following in their return, the usual track of the slave ships.

Eleven Africans, none of whom could speak the English language, were, some months ago, brought by a Capt. Chase, as mariners, into the port of Baltimore, and were there taken into the possession of the officers of the government, and an investigation instituted into the supposed violation of our laws in introducing them. By means of an interpreter, who understood the languages of all, except one or two of them, it was, subsequently discovered, that they belonged to tribes in the neighborhood of Messurado, and that some of them were of the head men of their tribes. It was therefore believed, that their restoration by this government would produce a salutary effect; and an the interpreter, [illegible] to return to Africa. Such being found to be their wish, they were, in the early part of October, sent to our Agent at Messurado, with directions to permit their return to their several homes, by the best and most expeditious means.

So far as the department is yet appri zed of the expenditures for the agency during the present year, they have amounted to $7,287 48 cents.

On the western side of the Atlantic ocean, and in the Gulph of Mexico, the operations of our naval force have been more active. Several vessels were in commission there at the close of the last year. To these were added, under the authority of the law passed at the last session of Congress, "authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," the steam Galliot Sea Gull; eight small schooners, the Greyhound, Jackall, Fox, Wild Cat, Beagle, Ferret, Weazle, and Terrier; five barges, the Murquito, Gnat, Midge, Sandfly, and Gallinipper; and one transport ship, the Decoy.

Captain David Porter was appointed to the command of the squadron, and sailed from Norfolk about the 10th of February last. His station was at Thompson's Island, from which he dispatched his vessels in such way as he judged best suited to attain his objects. The annexed extracts from his letters and reports exhibit the results.

The size of most of the vessels, the nature of the duties, and the exposure of the officers and men, called for a display of perseverance and fortitude seldom required of those engaged in our service—but the call was well answered. Every thing was accomplished which was anticipated from the expedition. Piracy, as a system, has been repressed in the neighborhood of the Island of Cuba, and now requires only to be watched by a proper force, to be prevented from afflicting commerce any further in that quarter. The public authorities of the Island of Cuba manifested a friendly disposition towards the squadron, and rendered much assistance in the pursuit of its objects.

On the 5th March, as Lieut. Cock, in obedience to the orders of Capt. Porter, was entering the harbor of St. John's, Porto Rico, in the schr. Fox, he was killed by a shot from the Castle. Extracts from the correspondence between Capt. Porter and the government of the island, on this subject, are annexed.

The squadron was healthy and prosperous until about the middle of August, when a malignant fever broke out at that station, and destroyed many valuable lives. The first reports of this calamity were brought to the Department on the 17th September. At the time they left the island, Capt. Porter and most of the medical officers were sick, and there was great cause to fear that the squadron would be deprived of its commanding officer, and of the medical assistance necessary to its safety. Under these circumstances it was considered expedient to send to the station an officer of rank and experience, with a sufficient number of surgeons, to furnish, in any event, the aid necessary for the safety and proper conduct of the squadron, with power to remove it, should that be found necessary. Capt Rodgers cheerfully consented to encounter the hazard and responsibility attendant on such an expedition. He sailed from New York as soon as a vessel could be prepared for that purpose; but, before his arrival, Capt. Porter had become convalescent, and, with the greater part of his squadaon, had returned to the United States. The reports of these officers will fully explain their views of the causes of the disease, and the means by which a recurrence of it may be prevented.

It is believed that the Florida station is incalculably important to some of the best interests of this Union; and that it ought not to be deserted until every expedient has failed to render it a secure and healthy position for our vessels. I feel great confidence in the opinion that it may be made such without encouraging great hazard of the evils we have heretofore suffered.

For the protection of commerce, and the suppression of piracy in the Western Atlantic and Gulph of Mexico, it is proposed, in the ensuing year, to continue Thompson's Island as the station for the vessels employed in these objects; to place there a ship of the line, armed and manned as a frigate, for which purpose the independence is well fitted; and to attach to the command the John Adams and Hornet, and one other sloop of war, with four of the large schooners, the Grampus, Porpoise, Shark and Spark, one of the smaller schooners and the barges. The force is competent to protect all our interests. The ship of the line placed in a proper position, will afford comfortable accommodations to those obliged to remain at the station, and prevent the necessity of intercourse with the Island, when danger is suspected. The visit the coast of [illegible], except those who to four, five, or six weeks, and on their return, their crews may be exchanged for others, who, during that time, have been stationary. By these means, and a proper attention to cleanliness, both in the men and the vessels, and avoiding intercourse with places known to be sickly, the health of all will probably be preserved. For the proper execution of such a system, full reliance may be placed in our officers. The land itself, by clearing, draining, and cultivating, will, after a time, probably become more healthful.

It will be perceived, that this distribution of force includes only one of the small schooners. They were admirably calculated for the end for which they were purchased, and have effected it. But, piracy being for the present repressed, and requiring only such a force as will prevent its revival, they are no longer necessary; and, being both very expensive and utterly subversive of all discipline, it is respectfully recommended that they be sold, retaining one for the present season, after which it may be sold. The Porpoise and a small schooner have been employed under the command of Lieut. Rumage, in the survey of a part of the Florida coast. It is proposed that those vessels be placed under the control of the commanding officer of the Florida station; and, if it be found proper to continue the survey, that the instructions for that purpose be given to that officer.

Many of the officers having died during the present year, it is thought proper to annex a list of the times and places of their deaths.

No observations on the organization and discipline of the Navy seem to be required. That subject has heretofore been presented for consideration.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

Domestic Fabrics.—The Messrs. Morgans, of New-Hartford, New-York, have commenced the Furniture and Calico printing business. One yard of their goods is as heavy as two of imported, and will do double the service; the colors are warranted, and the patterns fashionable.

New York paper.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Barbour, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted a report on the petition of Francis Henderson, jun. with a bill for his relief. The petitioner, for himself and family, claims compensation for certain military and diplomatic services rendered to this government, by his grandfather, the late Col. John Laurens. The bill reported by the committee grants the sum of $23,500, in full for those services. The report was read, and ordered to be printed.

Jan. 5.—A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by the annual statements of the financial concerns of the nation, was received and read; and, on motion of Mr. Smith, it was ordered that 1500 copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

In pursuance of notice given on Friday last, and, after some explanatory remarks, Mr. Holmes, of Maine, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill *the better to secure the accountability of public officers.* The bill was read twice, and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Jackson presented the memorial of Josiah Watson and wife, the aged parents of the late *Lieut. Watson*, of the Navy, stating that they are aged and infirm, and from misfortunes have been reduced to poverty; that their late deceased son was the only prop of their declining years, and part of his pay their only support; by his death they are reduced to want; that they now throw themselves upon the humanity of that country, in whose service their son died, and pray to be provided for, in the same manner that other persons have been, whose sons have died in the naval service. Referred to the committee on Pensions.

Jan. 6.—The resolution offered a few days since, by Mr. Smith, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of exploring, by the Engineer Corps, the country between the Alleghany and Susquehanna rivers, with a view to their connexion by a canal, was called up for consideration, which was agreed to.

Mr. Johnston of Ky. offered the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the distribution of the Public Documents, Journals, Reports and Laws of Congress, annually, to the several incorporated Libraries within the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 31.—Mr. Gazlay submitted the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the title and right of the United States in and to one township of land reserved for certain purposes in the contract entered into with John C. Symmes, as mentioned in the laws passed in 1792 and 1803 relating thereto."

Mr. Gazlay, in introducing this resolution to the notice of the House, stated that, in the year 1787, John C. Symmes had entered into a contract with [illegible] of land, designated as "the Miami Purchase." In 1792, not being able to pay for the whole of this tract, he petitioned that the extent of his contract might be curtailed to 300,000 acres—certain reservations, made in the first contract, for the purpose of encouraging education, being continued unchanged. The patent which issued under this last form of the contract, reserved one entire township, as nearly in the centre of the tract as might be, for this use. In 1803, Congress passed another act on the subject, allowing the reservation of any one complete township, and, in case of non compliance, compelling an execution of the trust, unless the payment of $15,360 would release the obligation. By this it was manifest that, at that time, Congress viewed itself as holding the fee of this land. In consequence, there was a charge to that amount standing against John C. Symmes, on the public books, since the year 1792. It was on these facts that he offered the resolution. During a period in which we were gathering by basketsfull, Mr. G. said, an amount like this might be overlooked, but now, it was necessary to gather up the crumbs of the Treasury.

The resolution was agreed to.

The following message, from the President of the United States, was received, by Mr. Mosher, his private Secretary:

"*To the House of Representatives of the U. States.*

"I transmit to the House of Representatives, a Report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying documents, containing the information requested by the resolution of the House, of the 19th inst. relating to the condition and future prospects of the Greeks.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1823.

[The correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the Grecian Envoy, shall be published in our next.]

The message, &c. was ordered to lie on the table.

Dec. 5.—Mr. Webster, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was recommitted a bill *concerning costs in certain cases*, reported the same, with the amendment directed by the instructions of the House, (viz. the substitution of $100 in place of $30, as the minimum of damages awarded by a jury, on which costs should be allowed.)

Jan. 6.—Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill, with the amendment yesterday ordered by the House, for constructing a road from Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 2.

By the ship *Fama*, Capt. CASDORP, arrived at this port last evening, we have our regular file of London Papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 22d of November; and Liverpool Papers to the 24th of the same month, all inclusive; besides Irish and Scotish Papers to the latest dates.

We find in these Papers, although of much later dates than heretofore received, no Political News of much interest. Such articles as are most interesting will be found below.—*Chs. Courier.*

Lloyd's List is filled with the details of shipwrecks on the Coasts of England, France, &c. in the gale of the 30th and 31st October.

The principle topic which seems to engage the attention of the London papers, is the discussion of the policy which will probably be adopted by the European Powers, with regard to the South American States. The Paris papers uniformly make the assertion, that the British government have no right to interfere in the subject, and that in every instance, some posts have always been held by the Spanish military in those colonies. They condemn also in pointed terms, the sentiments contained in the late speech of Mr. Canning, in Plymouth, with regard to the resources of England, in the event of another war. The London Editors, as warmly meet their Parisian antagonists and defend the policy of England, should it adopt the liberal side of the question, of which there seems but little doubt.

Count Hulin, one of the Commissioners that tried the Duc D'Enghien, has published in the Morning Chronicle, a statement, in which he declares that his death was never authorized by the Court that tried him.

The Spanish Restoration Loan was received on the 'Change, in London, with hisses.

It is stated that Lord Bathurst did not allow Sir Hudson Lowe to inspect any of the communications of Lord and Lady Holland, to Napoleon, in his captivity.

A letter from Paris, dated Nov. 12, speaks thus of the King: "His chest is entirely filled with water; his body is a mass of corruption; and the flow from his lower extremities is so great that it penetrates in a quarter of an hour a double covering of flannel—besides a wrapping of bark and cotton. He cannot survive a month."

Dr. Castaing, charged with poisoning two brothers to get their fortunes, has been condemned to death. Seven of the Jury only were for finding him guilty; number to these, which made a convenient majority. Such is the trial by Jury in France!

A method of straightening bow-legs, has been discovered in England.

The English papers contain a most affecting correspondence between the brother and the wife of Riego, and the ministry of France and England, praying to avert the fate of that unfortunate but illustrious patriot.

The British Parliament is to meet on the 3d of February.

The Paris papers state that the King of England is no more a member of the Holy Alliance than the Sultan—the former being *a heretic*, and the latter *an infidel.*

The popular cries which resounded on the journey of the Spanish King to Madrid were, the "*Inquisition forever*"—"*Down with the Nation*"—"*Down with Conscience*"—"*Religion forever*"—"*Down with the Jews and Jacobins*"—and the Inquisitors were borne in triumph.

The King of France has refused to Talleyrand an inquiry, solicited by him, in which he might be enabled to refute Savary's accusations, relating to the death of Duc D'Enghien: the King professed his satisfaction with the conduct of M. Talleyrand.

Sir Robert Wilson had arrived in England, and was residing in Hampshire, greatly reduced in habit from anxiety and fatigue.

Lord Byron has professed his willingness to aid the Greeks with a donation of £5000, and £3000 annually while the war lasts. He has not as yet taken the field, but is employed in writing additional Cantos of Don Juan. We hope the Don does not intend to play *Scaramouch.*

A Cabinet Council was held on the 18th Nov. the first of the present season—it was summoned by Mr. Canning. The object of its deliberations has not transpired; but was supposed to relate to South America.

Lord Erskine died on the 17th November, at Almondale, seven miles from Edinburgh, in the 76th year of his age. The London Times of the 22d, contains a handsome eulogium upon his character.

The English Editors speak in the most indignant terms of the "*Murder of Riego by the Royal Banditti.*"

Commercial Letters to the 24th of November, present a discouraging view of the Cotton Market.

Brest, Oct. 27.—The Minister of Marine has ordered the discharge of the crews of several of the ships of his Majesty, which are to be dismantled. The levy of seamen which was lately ordered, has also been countermanded.

PERU.

Intelligence has been received in Washington announcing the arrival of General *Bolivar*, President of the Colombian Republic, at Lima. The Gazette of Saturday states that he made a triumphal entry into the city of Lima, on which occasion there was a general and enthusiastic rejoicing; that a Congress had assembled, a President elected, and that Gen. *Bolivar* had been nominated to the supreme command and direction of all the armies of Peru, until the Spaniards shall be driven from that important section of South America. The greatest joy was manifested, and every one, relying on the talents and principles of the Colombian chief, anticipated speedy and complete success.

The Brazils.—By the brig Dove, at Boston in 46 days from Rio de Janeiro, we learn that serious events had occurred there. Lord Cochrane arrived there from Maranham on the 10th of November. The Cortes were in session on the 11th; and during an interesting debate on the liberty of the Press and Conscience, which was first moved by Signor Bonefacio, the Emperor ordered out his troops, surrounded the chamber of the cortes, dissolved that body, seized Signor Bonefacio and four other Deputies, and committed them to prison.

NORFOLK, DEC 29.

Among the passengers in the steam boat Richmond, arrived last night, is a distinguished female personage, making a tour of this country; she is a native of Upper Egypt, and believed to be one of the *first* families in that part of the world. Her name we have not learnt as she does not speak the English language, a circumstance much to be regretted, as we understand she came by way of *Smyrna*, in Greece, and might, if understood, furnish some interesting matter from that quarter. Another source of regret is, that the Literature and science of our country have not yet been able to translate testimonials of birth and standing which accompany this distinguished foreigner.

The London *Courier* is printed by a machine of such extraordinary mechanical power, that it is capable of throwing off considerably above *two thousand* papers per hour. On one occasion, it is said to have produced at the ratio of 2,000 impressions within the hour. No steam apparatus is employed, but two men alternately turn a fly wheel, which acts as the impelling power. The machine is the invention of a Mr. *Napier*, who has constructed simple ones for several other morning and evening papers in London. *Charleston Courier.*

AMERICAN STEEL.

By a letter from a respectable citizen of New-Jersey, dated the 23d Dec'r, we learn, that a Manufactory for converting Iron into Steel, has recently been commenced which produces as good, *as firm and as beautiful Steel* as any imported from England or Germany, and that too from Morris county iron. The best of Russia, Swedes and Morris have all been tried, and all are good; but the latter is found superior to any other, from the trials which have been made of it in sundry edged tools. I am persuaded no cast-steel ever imported from Great-Britain, excels it for the firmest and finest instruments. We regard this manufacture as one of incalculable value to the United States. All of our edge-tools, hammers, cutlery, &c. &c. depend upon good steel. We do not yet manufacture IRON, as it ought to be manufactured; but we trust we soon shall. *Demo. Press.*

A hard case.—A late Maryland paper, styled the "Bond of Union," contains a query from one of its patrons, as to the cause of its bad appearance of late,—to which the editor makes the following reply:

"The paper is extremely thin, and ink so strong, that when the weather is cold, notwithstanding all my endeavors to prevent it, the paper will peal, and thus fill up the type. If I had ink suitable to the season, the print would be better; but I cannot get money enough from all my delinquent subscribers to purchase *a keg of ink!*"

Lord Cochrane, it is said, has been created *Marquis of Maranham*, by the Emperor of Brazil.

Jaw-breakers.—Married, at Montreal, on the 15th inst. Mr. Robert Unwin Harwood, to Louisa Josephte De Lontbiniere, eldesr daughter of the late honorable Charles Michel Eustache Gaspard Alain Charetier De Lotbiniere.

A deer, perfectly white, was shot about a week since on the Fort Mountain, near Shenandoah, Virginia. The skin ought to be prepared and preserved in some one of our museums.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: From what appears in some of the journals of the country, it would appear that William H. Crawford is the only *republican* candidate in nomination for the Presidency! The editors of the Raleigh Register hold out this opinion to the world, and puff up the name of Mr. Crawford as a being of a superior order. I am really astonished that any man should advocate the cause of Mr. Crawford, after reading the many charges which have been exhibited against him, in the most public manner, and which stand unrefuted to this very hour. If he were innocent, his zealous partizans would very readily make it known; but their silence shows his guilt.

If there was not one solitary charge of impropriety of conduct against Mr. Crawford, his pretensions should not be encouraged, while Mr. *Calhoun*, a man of transcendant talents, and unblemished character, is a candidate for that high and dignified station. Second to Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Adams is, without doubt, the most suitable person to occupy the presidential seat. The office which he now holds, and has held for many years, the duties of which he has discharged with so much credit to himself and to his country, proves, beyond doubt, that his future course of conduct would be marked with the same depth of wisdom as the past. But while Mr. Calhoun's name remains on the list of candidates for the presidency, I cannot support any other individual for that important office, as I am certain that he is the very man who should govern the people of this great Republic.

I hope, for the credit of North-Carolina, and for the United States in general, that none of our members of Congress will directly or indirectly support the pretensions of William H. Crawford for the presidency; as they all must know that Mr. Calhoun is the man of our choice, the opinions of one or two editors of our newspapers to the contrary, notwithstanding.

It is notoriously known that Mr. Calhoun is a man of spotless reputation—envy itself cannot lay any thing improper to his account. But when we turn our attention to Mr. Crawford, the same cannot be said; we are then reminded, in the most forcible manner, of the truth of the following lines of the great bard of nature:

The purest treasure mortal times afford,
Is spotless reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded loam,
Or painted clay. PHOCION.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

General BROWN'S report of the organization of the army gives six thousand one hundred and eighty-three men; five hundred and forty-one of whom are commissioned, and four thousand four hundred and fifty-two privates, three hundred and fifty-four sergeants, and four hundred and twenty-four corporals. Two thousand four hundred and twenty of these men, under the command of major general SCOTT, are distributed in various garrisons, from fort Sullivan, in the state of Maine, to Green Bay in the Michigan territory. Two thousand three hundred and forty-seven, under the command of major general GAINES, are placed in garrisons from St. Marks in East Florida, to the Council Bluffs, in Missouri. Twenty four thousand and seventy dollars have since the first of January, 1823, been advanced to officers, on account of recruiting service, and the accounts rendered for settlement since that time amount to sixteen thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and eleven cents.—*Franklin Gaz.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Report of the *Secretary of the Treasury* was yesterday transmitted to Congress.

We have glanced an eye over the Report, the main facts of which have been, in a good degree, anticipated from the statements, on the subject of the Revenue, &c, which were comprised in the Message of the President to Congress. The precise amount of the actual *Receipts* into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the departed year (1823) are ascertained to be $16,174,035, and the receipts for the fourth quarter of the same year are estimated at $4,270,000, making a total nett revenue for the year, of $20,444,035; and, with the balance which was in the Treasury on the first day of that year, making a total amount of $24,681,462. The *Expenditures* during the three first quarters of the same year were $11,422,847, and the Expenditures for the fourth quarter of the same year are estimated at $3,894,559, making a total expenditure during the last year of $15,317,407, and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the first day of the present month, estimated at $9,364,055.

Besides the usual statements of the past, and prospective estimates of receipts and expenditures, &c. the Report contains two specific recommendations: one, that the surplus in the Treasury be applied, under certain limitations, to the purchase of the 7 per cent. stock of the United States, amounting to $8,610,000: the other, that provision be made for paying the amount adjudged to claimants under the Spanish treaty, by the creation and sale of stock bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, redeemable in the year 1832.—*Nat. Intel.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Cheraw Intelligencer states, that a man by the name of *William Hamilton*, of Mecklenburg county, in this State, was killed near Cheraw, on the 24th December, by Mr. Thomas C. Ellerbee, of the latter place. The accident happened in an "*affray*" between the parties. Ellerbee immediately fled.

An infirm and emaciated old gentleman, by the name of Hassell, was barbarously and cruelly murdered in Edenton, in this state, on the 25th ult. by negro George, the property of Mr. Littlejohn. The negro fellow choaked and beat the old gentleman in a shocking manner—so says the Edenton Gazette.

In *Pennsylvania*, the new Governor (Shulze) has been inducted into office, with a great display, military, civic and legislative. He has appointed Molton C. Rogers, of Lancaster, Secretary of the Commonwealth; and Frederick Smith, of Berks, Attorney-General. The prerogative, and consequently the patronage, of the Executive of Pennsylvania, is, we believe, greater than in any other State in the Union: hence we can easily account for the sore distress of the defeated party, and the extravagant exultation of the successful one, in the gubernatorial elections in that great State.

The Legislature of *New-Jersey* adjourned on the 12th ultimo. Among the acts they passed this session, was one to abolish imprisonment for debt, in certain cases; another to reduce the rate of interest to *six* per cent.—the legal interest before, was *seven* per cent.; and an act to incorporate the New-Jersey *manufacturing* and BANKING company—a veritable association, truly!

The Comet.—A Comet was observed this morning in the shoulder of Serpentarious; in a line between A and K of that Constellation, and very near to the latter. The nucleus is well defined, appearing like a star of the fifth magnitude. The tail extends faintly through 6° and points, as usual, nearly from the Sun. It is visible between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning.—*Yale College, Dec.* 29.

[This *comet* is also to be seen in Salisbury.....by those who get out of bed soon enough.]

A letter from New-York, dated the 19th instant, says:

"Mr. Crawford is entirely gone in this State. His friends were for a time opposed to giving to the people the choice of electors. This has had a great effect. Here we were divided between *Calhoun, Clinton*, and *Adams*; but in proportion as the talents and character of Mr. *Calhoun* are developed, he gains on the others. His national policy is more congenial with the great interests of New-York, and I should not be surprized to find him the strongest man in the State before three months. Some contend that he is at this time."

The Petersburg Republican, a paper which has been considered as favoring the claims of Mr. Crawford, in noticing the late nomination of that gentleman by the Georgia Legislature, and the strength of the opposition, thus concludes: "We confess our surprize at the vote, and consider it as having an 'awful squinting' in relation to Mr. Crawford's popularity."

MICHIGAN.

The following short extract, is from the Gazette, printed in the city of Detroit, Michigan Territory:

"So far as we have been able to ascertain the feelings and wishes of our fellow citizens, their choice would fall on Mr. Adams or Mr. Calhoun."

What a pity it is, that the right of the House of Representatives in Congress, *to elect a President in the last resort*, is so clear and manifest, that you will find members of that house in the eagerness of questioned power, *prone to elect him in the first instance*, purely because the latter act is one of doubtful propriety, and of constitutional reprobation.

Chas. Courier.

A new sturt.—In Jefferson county, Ohio, a nomination has been made of Gov. *Clinton* for President, and General *Jackson* Vice-President. Thus we every day see the blessings of liberty displayed, in the right we enjoy to propose any men or measures for the government of our country. And as, "in the multitude of counsellors there is safety," so in the multitude of candidates there may be greater room for the best choice.

Carolina Gaz.

By the official report of the Postmaster General, it appears that there are more than *five hundred and sixty different newspapers* in the United States.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1824.

PARTIES.

When, at the close of the late war, the old parties began to amalgamate, and unite in the support of Mr. Monroe's administration, there were not wanting politicians who piously regretted the same, declaring that parties were necessary in our government. For ourselves, we freely confess we were glad of it. We were tired of the effects of party rage and noise, and sincerely longed to see peace and harmony once more restored in society,—to see friends and kindred no longer jealous and suspicious of each other. We moreover knew, that as long as human nature remained the same, our country would never suffer for the *want* of parties. At one time, it appeared as though the old parties had entirely disappeared; and that, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, we were "all republicans, all federalists"—but not ALL *caucusites*. No sooner however were the *old* parties decently laid in the shades of oblivion, than a *new* one began to rise up. This party was organized from the disappointed and disaffected of the two old ones. Thus composed of restless spirits, they recruited their strength, from time to time, from among unsuccessful office-seekers, and other hungry aspirants after the "loaves and fishes" of government, till they became (in their own estimation) formidable enough to begin *systematic* operations; they then assumed the name of *Radicals*, and raised a hue and cry against every measure of our present wise, economical and Republican administration, which was calculated to advance the safety and prosperity of the nation. They expected, by such a course, to alienate the affections of the people from the present officers of government; and, by a system of political juggling, to worm themselves into the fat offices of the nation. But this combination of political starvlings, made up of the fag-ends of defunct parties, have thus far failed in their attempts to impose upon the people. But, made more desperate by defeat, they are trying new schemes to get into power. They are now endeavoring to stride over the people's shoulders, by mounting that great hobby of corrupt and dangerous politicians, the *Caucus* system. But they will again be defeated, for the *people* have discovered their dark intrigues, and will keep a watchful and jealous eye upon all their movements.

Mr. White: The General Post-Office being aptly called the brains of the United States, the inhabitants of the little village of Salem were glad to find, in a late Western Carolinian, that part of the brains are to be diffused twice a week to the metropolis of the western part of North Carolina,—by which means, the inhabitants may, perhaps, also learn to calculate that the improvements of the little village are of more value than the metropolis, excepting the gaol, pleading-house, and paper Bank,—which were not erected by the corporation.

Salem, December 19, 1823.

[We readily perceive the drift of the above note, from a friend in Salem; and most fully appreciate the feeling under the influence of which it was indited. In penning the short article in one of our late papers, relative to the arrangements of the mail, between this town and Raleigh, via Salem, we were certainly actuated by as kindly feelings as nature has endowed us with; and we verily thought, at the time, we were faithfully transfusing our sentiments into the paper. But as our neighbors in Salem appear to have misconstrued the language used in complaining of the inconveniences suffered in this section of the state from a bad arrangement of the mails, it is due thus candidly to give an *eclaircissement* of the matter. Since the publication of the article above alluded to, we have visited Salem; and though we knew, before, it was a very neat town, the improvements made within a few years past will warrant us in saying, that, for cleanliness and good arrangement of the town, the substantial and even elegant construction of the buildings; the sobriety and industry of its inhabitants,—possessing, in a remarkable degree, that conciliating turn of mind which is so well calculated to fraternize the great family of mankind,—Salem has few superiors in the Union. But after saying thus much for Salem, it does not needs follow that *Salisbury* is the *reverse* of this picture. Well, then, when we again have occasion to call Salisbury the *metropolis* of the west, and say that it is the largest town west of Raleigh; that its business and importance far exceed that of any other place in this section of the state; and that its locality, et cet. make it the emporium of trade, and the focus of politics and fashion, of the region of country bounding it on all points of the compass; when, we repeat, an occasion shall again offer for us to pay so common a tribute to Salisbury, we must bespeak the good temper and liberal feeling of our neighbors in Salem, towards what we may say.]

MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 5.

Cotton.—Notwithstanding the general stagnation of business, occasioned by the holy-day, some pretty large sales of *Upland Cottons* were made early in the week, at 14 cents for good fair qualities—but since the arrival of the *Fama*, from Liverpool, few sales have been made, and they at the former rates—purchasers have been looking for a decline, but holders continue very firm in support of their prices.

CHERAW, JAN. 6.

Cotton.—The depreciation in the price of this article, together with the Christmas holidays, have prevented the planters from coming to market; consequently but little has been purchased within a fortnight past. Inferior to fair will command 9 to 10 cents. Superior lots 12 to 13 cents. *Gaz.*

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Jan. 8.

Cotton, 12½ to 13; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5½; wheat, 90 cents; whiskey, 37½ a 40; peach brandy, 45 a 50; apple do. 43 to 45; corn, 35 to 40; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island, 85 a 90 per bushel; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 10 to 10 50; coffee, prime, green, 25 to 26; 2d and 3d quality, 23 a 24; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 30 a 31; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, $4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3 a 4; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

Captain *James Riley*, celebrated for his adventures among the Arabs, in the deserts of Africa, is a member of the Ohio Legislature now in session.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 11th inst. by John P. Hodgens, Esq. Mr. *Wm. Williams*, to Miss *Margaret Ford*. Also, in Davidson, on the 15th inst. Mr. *James Baldwin*, to Miss *Rosina Sossaman*. Also, in Mecklenburg, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Jno. M. Wilson, Mr. *Franklin Stafford*, to Miss *Cynthia Moore*. Also, in Cabarrus, on the same day, by the same, Mr. *James H. Burns*, to Miss *Margaret Morrison*. Also, in Cabarrus, on the 30th ult. by the same, the Rev. *Cyrus Johnston*, to Miss *Mary Cook*. Also, in Iredell, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. James Stafford, Mr. *Ira West*, to Miss *Margaret Huggins*.

DIED,

In Lincoln county, N. C. on the 23d December, 1823, Doct. *Henry Stanhope Hunter*, (son of Rev. H. Hunter) in the 25th year of his age. Just entered the career of professional life, this amiable and interesting young man gave flattering promises of eminence and usefulness. His suavity of disposition, his simplicity of manners, and probity of heart, endeared him greatly to his relatives, and secured the friendship and esteem of his acquaintances. Embalmed in the hearts of his friends, his name and his virtues will be cherished with fond remembrance. To his bereaved parents and immediate relatives, it is a source of the sweetest consolation, to feel assured that he died a believer in Christ as his Redeemer and Saviour, of which, in his lifetime, he was a professed follower. During his protracted and distressing illness, his filial resignation to the pleasure of his Heavenly Father was evident, from the following and similar ejaculations: "The cup which my Father giveth me to drink, shall I not drink it?"—"Not my will, but thine be done." That the anchor of his soul was within the veil, and his faith of the anticipating kind, were pleasingly manifested by his frequently appropriating to himself the following and such like evangelical passages: "I know my redeemer liveth, whom I shall see for myself. He is the Lord my righteousness: blessed be his name, for that faith which is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." And also in adapting to his situation several select verses of poetry. The following was a favorite hymn:

On Jordan's stormy banks I stand,
And cast a wishful eye
To Canaan's fair and happy land,
Where my possessions lie.

Oh the transporting, rapturous scene,
That rises to my sight!
Sweet fields array'd in living green,
And rivers of delight.

There generous fruits that never fail,
On trees immortal grow:
There rocks and hills, and brooks and vales,
With milk and honey flow.

All o'er those wide extended plains
Shines one eternal day:
There God the Son forever reigns,
And scatters night away.

No chilling winds, or poisonous breath,
Can reach that healthful shore:
Sickness and sorrow, pain and death,
Are felt and feared no more.

When shall I reach that happy place,
And be forever blest?
When shall I see my father's face,
And in his bosom rest?

Fill'd with delight, my raptur'd soul
Can here no longer stay:
Tho' Jordan's waves around me roll,
Fearless I'd launch away.

[COMMUNICATED.

Education.

THE trustees of the Pleasant Retreat Academy, in Lincolnton, N. C. have succeeded in procuring another Principal Teacher to supply the place of the Rev. John Mushat, viz: Mr. *Allen D. Metcalf*, a graduate of Hamden Sydney College, Va. who is recommended by Dr. Cushing, the President of said College, as a man of unexceptionable moral character, and eminently qualified to teach in our best public schools, and under whom the exercises of said Academy have commenced.

Boarding can be had in the village and its vicinity, on reasonable terms. The prices of tuition are as follows, viz: For teaching the dead Languages and higher branches of science, $10 per session; for English tuition, viz: reading, writing and arithmetic, $5 per session.

From the healthy situation of this Academy, the moral and industrious character of the citizens of the village and its vicinity, together with the eminent qualifications of the teacher, it is believed to be an eligible place for the education of youth; and which the Trustees hope will be patronized by an enlightened public.

By order of the board of trustees.

it91 JACOB FORNEY, *Sec'y.*

Doct. S. Bosworth,

HAVING made arrangements to remove from Salisbury to Smithfield, requests all those having demands against him to present them for payment, and all those indebted to him by book account or otherwise, will confer a favor by calling and settling the same, on or before the first of February.

N. B. The doctor has a large and general assortment of medicines and shop furniture, the whole, or a part of which he would dispose of, on reasonable terms. For particulars inquire at his office.

Salisbury, Jan. 13, 1824. 89

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to *Erwin, Sudderth & Co.* either by note of hand or book account, will call on John Sudderth, or A. H. Erwin, in Morganton, and make payment by the March Court, or they may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.

The subscribers will sell their remaining stock of *Goods*, now on hands, at a reduced price, for cash. ERWIN, SUDDERTH & CO.

Morganton, Jan. 10, 1824. tgi3wt91

Steam Boat Maid of Orleans,

AND

Cheap Wholesale Store.

Office at CHERAW, *Dec.* 22, 1823.

THE Maid of Orleans (having been detained for repairs more than a month longer than the time specified by written contract) has commenced her regular trips to this place, and arrived this day with a valuable cargo of at least

180 tons Merchandize.

She is to be a regular trader between this place and Charleston, touching for freight and passengers at Georgetown, and will stop on the river for any important freights. She is supplied with Lighters, and such other conveniences as warrant her owners in stating, confidently, that she will be able to lay down goods at either place, in the lowest state of the River, in 8 to 10 days; and on a fair river from 4 to 6 days.—Her owners have provided wharfs and warehouses at both places, covenient, safe and under cover. They will advance cash and goods on Cotton and produce shipped by her, and sell for a customary commission. They will execute any orders at Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York, in each of which places they have established houses; and they solicit the public patronage for this Boat and their Wholesale Store at this place, only so far as they can make it their interest to use the one, and buy from the other.

Connected with the above Boat, the subscribers have established a *Wholesale Store*, and assure their customers a liberal course of dealing and fair prices,—very low, because their goods have been and will be selected from the principal markets in the United States, and under all possible advantages for buying low; and their profit shall be charged with a light hand, so light as to make it the interest of country dealers and others to get many of their supplies from this establishment. By the Maid of Orleans, they have this day received one-fourth to one-third of their purchases, (which have been made in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and at some of the principal manufactories;) the residue of which will be received by the next trip of the Boat, say about the 6th to the 8th of January. Their purchases consist of the following leading articles, viz: 200 barrels of Whiskey; 20 hhds. northern Rum; 5 do N. Orleans do; 5 do Jamaica do; 5 do W. I. do; 20 do Sugars; 30 do prime retailing molasses; pipes and qr. casks Cognac Brandy; Hogsheads Gin, Maderia and other Wines, (some 7 years old;) 100 pieces Dundee Bagging, 42 in.; 2 bales twine; 30 coils Bale Rope; 100 bags Coffee; 20 do pepper and pimento; 20 tons Swedes iron; 1 do German Steel; 1 do American do; 3 do plough moulds; 2 do shot; 1 do bar lead; 4 do Hollow Ware, assorted; 2 do shot, assorted; 20 Kegs Duponts FF. and FFF. Powder; 150 do wrought and cut nails; 5 tierces retailing Rice; 20 casks cheese; 4 doz. Philadelphia mill and cross cut saws; casks of hammers, Carolina hoes, trace-chains, Trowels, &c. Axes, bundles Spades, Shovels, and Frying pans; boxes Candles, Soap, window Glass; 50 doz. Whittemore's Cotton Cards; 100 do Wool Hats; 50 do Roram or napt do; 50 do Beaver do Blk. and White; 20 do Children's morocco do; [illegible] in trunks and cases, assorted; Crockery in ca[illegible] 20 chareoh train or tanner's oil; 30 Nixon's patent cast iron [illegible] —the best patent in the Union, and well worthy the attention of the planters; 20 barrels Shad and mackerel; 20 doz. Corn Brooms; rose, point and duffil Blankets.

BEERS, BUNNELL & CO.

Cheraw, Dec. 22, 1823. t96*

*** Cash and Goods paid for Cotton, Wheat, Flax-seed, dry Hides, and most kinds of produce.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Tailoring Business*, in the best fashionable manner, in all its branches in that line. Those who wish to give him a call, will please to call at Mr. James H. Clark's, Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

3it91 TOBIAS FRALEY.

A bond advertised.

THE public are hereby cautioned against trading for a bond entered into by myself and Williamson Harris, who was my security, payable to Elizabeth Murphy, twelve months after date, and dated the 1st day of January, 1824, for five hundred and sixty dollars. The said bond being given for certain slaves warranted sound and healthy, and believed by me at the time to be so, but which slaves have since been found to have been unsound and unhealthy at the time of sale. The said Elizabeth Murphy having refused to deliver up said bond and to take back the slaves, I am determined not to pay the said bond or any part thereof.

JOSEPH CRAWFORD.

Rowan county, Jan. 19, 1824. 89*

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An act authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish, for the use of the Territory of Arkansas, an abstract of the Military Bounty Lands, lying within the same.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause a complete abstract to be made out and transmitted, for the use of the Territory of Arkansas, to the Governor of said Territory, of all the Military Bounty Lands, which have been patented to the soldiers of the late army, or to their legal representatives, lying within the same, designating the tract, the name of the patentee, and the time when issued.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1824.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

POSTSCRIPT.

By Saturday Evening's Mail.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Beaufort county, was held in the town of Washington, on the 8th inst. relative to the nomination of candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the U. S. in opposition to the *caucus* ticket; John G. Blount, Esq. was called to the chair, and Mr. Joseph Potts appointed secretary—when the following proceedings took place:

1. On motion of John B. Hinton, Esq. it was unanimously resolved, that the tried patriotism, superior talents, unquestionable republicanism, and pre-eminent services of JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, fully merit, and in the opinion of this meeting entitle him to the general and undivided support of the freemen of these United States, as the successor of the venerable Monroe.

2. On motion of Jonathan Havens, Esq. it was unanimously resolved, that a Committee of Correspondence, consisting of five persons, be appointed to correspond with our fellow-citizens throughout the State, and to devise measures to promote the success of the People's Ticket.

3. On motion of Jonathan Havens, Esq. it was unanimously resolved, that said Committee consist of the following persons: Wm. R. Swift, Dr. Thomas Telfair, Joseph B. Hinton, Allen Grist, and Wm. W. Rodman.

4. On motion of Wm. R. Swift, Esq. it was unanimously resolved, that propositions be made by this Committee to such persons in other counties of this district, as they may deem proper, and who are known to be favorable to the election of John C. Calhoun, that they recommend to them the appointment of Committees in their respective Counties, to co-operate with the Committee of this County, in promoting the success of the People's Ticket, in opposition to the CAUCUS ticket.

On motion of Wm. R. Swift, Esq. it was resolved, that we recommend to our fellow-citizens to support Gen. *William Augustus Blount*, as Elector for this District, of President and Vice-President of the United States.

J. G. BLOUNT, *Ch'n.*

JOSEPH POTTS, *Secretary.*

Gen. *Blount* is now one of the people's candidates for Electors; his sterling republican principles, and his faithful devotion to his country, in her most trying times, must endear him to his fellow-citizens, and secure their suffrages. The *caucusites* now have a foretaste, a slight smack, of what a free people *will* do, when a set of designing men insidiously attempt to deprive them of their rights. The *people* will very soon designate candidates in this, and every district in the State, to be voted for in opposition to the *caucus* ticket.

CAUCUS.

The members of the Virginia Legislature [illegible] recommended that a congressional caucus be held to nominate a President and Vice-President of the United States. 175 members attended this caucus; the whole number in the Legislature is 236; so that it appears a majority of the Legislature of the "ancient dominion" was mustered on the *caucus* roll. No one ever disputed that Virginia was in favor of the caucus system; but the majority is lean, to what was expected.

NEW-RORK, Jan. 3.

Cotton.....We reduce our quotations on fine Uplands, half a cent; other descriptions remain about the same. Fair Uplands, of the new crop, are steady at 15 cents. A parcel of old Alabamas was sold yesterday at 13 cents, for export.

NEW YORK, JAN. 4.

The packet ship Corinthian, captain Davis, which arrived on Saturday, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th of November. We have London papers to the 22d and Lloyd's List of the 21st inclusive. They do not however contain as late news from France and Spain, as was received by the Stephania.

The British parliament was to be assembled immediately, in order to vote war, men, and money, for the cause of South America! At this moment the London Gazette was at press, proroguing parliament to the 3d of February.

The widow of the celebrated circumnavigator Captain Cook, is still alive, and resides at Clapham, having survived her husband *forty four* years.

The seat of Isaac Wilson, the sitting member of the House of Representatives from the 29th election district of the State of New-York, has been vacated, and Parmenio Adams was yesterday admitted to a seat as the representative from that district.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The two houses of the National Legislature appear to be engaged almost exclusively in the consideration of local matters—such as private claims, road and land laws, &c.—*Petersburg Republican.*

From the schooner Racer, arrived at Philadelphia from Tampico, we learn that the new Mexican Congress had met, and on the 5th December formed a new constitution. Tampico remained very sickly.—*Balt. Pat.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Jan. 7.—Mr. Barbour submitted the following resolution for consideration:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, if, in his opinion, it can be done without injury to the public interest,) such information as will shew the state of the relations between Spain and the United States, from the ratification of the Florida Treaty up to the present time—and the effect produced on those relations, by the United States having established diplomatic intercourse with the governments of South and and North-America."

The bill for the relief of Francis Henderson, jun. the grandson of the late Lieut. Colonel John Laurens, of South Carolina, was ordered to lie on the table. The debate on this bill was highly interesting, touching upon the distinguished merits of Colonel Laurens in the service of his country, both as a soldier and statesman, and showing the chivalrous character and Roman valor which animated him in the cause of liberty.

Crockery.

Bridgewood and Reeve,

LATE of the city of New-York, are now opening and receiving, by late importations from the most approved manufactories in Europe, an entire and very extensive stock of

China, Glass, and Earthen } *WARE;*

which they offer by the original invoice, or repacked, at as low prices as can be purchased in Charleston, or any other city in the United States—country merchants and dealers in the article are respectfully invited to call and inspect for themselves, at their ware-house and rooms, No. 281 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

Dec. 29, 1823. ewt90

LIME,

OF an excellent quality, will be kept for sale constantly, at my kiln, near Rockford, Surry county. My prices are 25 cents per bushel, by the wagon load, and 30 cents per bushel by the smaller quantity.

JOS. WILLIAMS, *jun.*

Dec. 26, 1823. 85

Groceries.

Bement and Whitney,

Corner of Queen & State streets, Charleston, S. C.

WILL have constantly on hand, throughout the season, a large assortment of

Sugar	Pimento
Coffee	Ginger
Teas	Copperas
Rum	Alum
Brandy	Glauber Salts
Gin	Madder
Wines, of all kinds	Powder and Shot
Pepper	Lead, &c. &c.

Which they are determined to sell as low as they can possibly be afforded, for *cash*. Tallow and Beeswax received in payment, for which the highest market price will be allowed. Country Merchants wishing to purchase *Groceries*, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

Nov. 24. 1823. 1396

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Joseph Mangleburg to us, we shall sell, on Tuesday the 17th day of February next, at the court-house in Salisbury, a tract of LAND, on the waters of Crane creek, adjoining John Waller and others, containing 171 acres, be the same more or less, at a credit of six months.

GEO. ALLEMONG, } *Trustees.*

Dec. 24, 1823. 6t91

Tin Ware Factory.

EDWARD M. BRONSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just received a new supply of

Sheet Iron and Tin Plate,

and intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of *Tin Ware*, manufactured in the strongest manner, and will be able to sell on as low terms, at Retail, as can be purchased in the State, for cash only. Also,

Sheet-Iron Stoves,

made of the best materials, and on the shortest notice. N. B. Tin Gutters and Pipes for houses, made and put up, on the shortest notice, and warranted.

Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 6, 1824. it90

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods,	*Cutlery, and*
Hard-Ware,	*Domestics;*

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 68

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

ROBERT M'COMB, executor of Mary M'Comb, *vs.* Jane Kerr: caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Morrison, since intermarried to some one to the court unknown, Wylie Rea and Margaret his wife, Andrew M'Lerran and Leena his wife, and James Johnston, are inhabitants of another state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead or demur, or judgment will be entered according to the plaintiff's demand.

By order of court.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

Price adv. $2. i94

THE MUSE.

[FROM THE BURLINGTON, VT. SENTINEL.]

What lands is that where pedlars rise,
Increase and multiply as flies,
And fill each land below the skies?
Connecticut.

And sell their clocks and japan'd ware,
Cork nutmegs, combs and flax mohair,
And any thing they have to spare?
Connecticut.

What place is that where onions grow,
Where girls have bosoms white as snow,
And cheeks as fresh as red-rose blow?
Connecticut.

What place is that, I do beseech,
Where priests the catechism teach,
And politics on Sunday preach?
Connecticut.

What place where blue laws made such strife,
No one might kiss a child for life,
Nor man on Sunday kiss his wife?
Connecticut.

What place is that where Deacon Grundy,
Did whip his beer cask well on Monday,
Because the beer did work on Sunday?
Connecticut.

What state is that, pray call to mind,
Where all on Indian puddings dine,
With good small beer and sometimes wine?
Connecticut.

What state, my friends, I pray you mention,
Did justify a vile convention,
Rebellion, treason and dissention?
Connecticut.

What place is that where *strangers* find
So many people *good* and *kind*,
And ne'er have cause to change their mind?
Connecticut.

I'LL DISAPPOINT MY WIFE.

A rich old man, who married a young bride,
This curtious order in his will commands:
That his executors, at lowest tide,
Should throw his body far beyond the sands.

One ask'd him, why, when past this mortal life,
He wish'd to lie beneath the rolling wave?
Because, he said, his young and loving wife
Had sworn that she would dance upon my grave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITERARY FERTILITY.

Great surprise has been frequently expressed as to the rapidity with which the author of the Waverly novels presents these fascinating works to the public. We apprehend, however, that this surprise will in some degree subside when the following statement from Weber's Northern Antiquities is considered: Hans Sacks was born in Nuremburg, in the year 1494; he was taught the trade of a shoemaker, and acquired a bare rudimental education, reading and writing; but being instructed by the master-singers of those days in the praiseworthy art of poetry, he fourteen thousand verses and shoes, and plays and pumps, boots and books, until the seventy-seventh year of his age.

At this time he took an inventory of his poetical stock in trade, and found, according to his own narrative, that his works filled thirty folio volumes! all written with his own hand; and consisted of four thousand two hundred mastership songs, two hundred and eight comedies, tragedies, and farces, (some of which extend to seven acts;) one thousand seven hundred fables, tales, and miscellaneous poems; and seventy-three devotional, military, and love songs; making a sum total of six thousand and forty-eight pieces, great and small: out of these he culled as many as filled three massy folios, which were published in the year 1558—61; and another edition being called for, he increased this to six volumes folio, by an abridgment from his other works.

E. Post.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Extracted from a late Philosophical discourse, delivered at Philadelphia, by Mr. Ingersoll:

There are half a million of scholars at the public schools throughout the United States, and more than three thousand students at the colleges which confer degrees.

There are twelve hundred students at the medical schools, five hundred at the theological seminaries, and more than a thousand students of law.

There about ten thousand physicians, and upwards of six thousand lawyers.

There are about nine thousand places of worship, and about five thousand clergymen.

About four thousand and four hundred patents have been taken out for new and useful inventions, discoveries and improvements in the arts.

Between two or three millions of dollars worth of books are published annually in the U. States.

A thousand newspapers are published.

There are more than one hundred steam-boats, comprizing more than fourteen thousand tons, navigating the Mississippi.

The vessels of the U. States, by sea, perform their voyage on an average, in one third less time than the English.

There are three thousand Legislators.

There are five thousand post offices, eighty thousand miles of post roads, and twelve thousand miles of turnpike roads.

THE MEXICANS.

A letter from a citizen of the United States now in Mexico, (says the Norfolk Beacon,) gives the following account of the distinguishing characteristics of the Mexicans:

"You must know that the people of this country have not their parallel in the world for politeness, ceremonial manners, and apparent pleasurable feelings, which are brought into action on the reception of a stranger, and which is common to all; from the half-clothed medicant on the receipt of a claco (1 1-2 cents,) your senses are astounded by his orisons to all the Saints for your future felicity. Of these people it may in fact be said, they are a nation of compliments. They divide their time between the Church, paying and receiving visits, &c. &c. One third of the year is composed of holidays or feast days, at which each saint has his devoted day; and as every man, woman and child, is called after some favorite Saint, they are entitled, on that day, to receive the congratulations of friends. On this occasion they display considerable taste in their dress, &c. Saint Jose is a great favorite here; a lottery is devoted to him twice a week, as also to other Saints, &c.

INDIAN LAW.

A few days ago, a Chippewa Indian living at Saginaw, was killed by a neighboring Indian of the same tribe. Agreeably to the old custom, the relatives of the deceased met those of the slayer, for the purpose of compromising the matter by receiving presents, or putting the slayer to death. At the council, it was finally determined, that the brethren of the deceased should receive a certain amount of presents to indemnify them for their loss; and both parties were on the point of shaking hands and lighting the pipe of conciliation; when Kishkauko, the notorious Saginaw chief, stepped up to the slayer, and with a single blow with his tomahawk, laid him dead at his feet. The Indians present were very much astonished with the reason why he had interfered to prevent the operation of their old law? He replied, in his peculiar tone and manner, "The law is now ALTERED."

[*Detroit Gaz.*

A BAD character better than NONE.

"Sir," observed a publican of Doncaster, to a man notorious for never speaking truth, "you have taken away my character." "How so?" said the other, "I never mentioned your name in my life." "No matter for that," rejoined Boniface, "before *you* came here I was reckoned the greatest liar of the place."

HOW TO DISPERSE A MOB.

In the year 1792, the women of Toulon declared themselves in a state of insurrection; and, assembling *en foule*, threatened to hang the magistrates: the procurator Syndic at first laughed at their threats; but the multitude refusing to disperse, he assembled the council general of the commune, and ordered the fire-engines, with a plentiful supply of water, mixed with soot, to be drawn out in battle array: by a vigorous discharge of such smutty artillery, the petticoat insurgents were completely routed, and returned quietly to their homes.

A correspondent of ours informs us he saw a few days ago, at Messrs. Joseph Roger's and Son's Cutlery Manufactory, Sheffield, twelve pair of the smallest scissors ever manufactured; they are of the most beautiful workmanship, and are quite perfect, although not one eighth of an inch long. *London paper.*

A new American Biographical Dictionary, or remembrancer of the departed heroes, sages, and statesmen of America, confined exclusively to those who signalized themselves in either capacity in the revolutionary war, by T. J. Rogers, is advertised in the Philadelphia papers.

THE OLD MAID'S REGISTER.

At 15 years, is anxious for coming out and to obtain the attention of men. 16—Begins to have some idea of the tender passion. 17—Talks of love in a cottage, and disinterested affection. 18—Fancies herself in love with some handsome man who has flattered her. 19—Is a little more difficult in consequence of being noticed. 20—Commences fashionable, and has a taste for dashing. 21—Acquires more confidence in her own attractions, and expects a brilliant establishment. 22—Refuses a good offer, because the gentlemen is not a man of fashion. 23—No objection to flirt with any well behaved gentleman. 24—Begins to wonder she is not married. 25—Becomes rather circumspect in her conduct. 26—Begins to think a large fortune not quite so indispensable. 27—Affects to prefer the company of rational men. 28—Wishes to be married in a quiet way, with a comfortable income. 29—Almost despairs of entering the married state. 31—An additional attention to dress is now manifested. 32—Professes to dislike balls, finding it difficult to get good partners. 33—Wonders how men can neglect the society of sedate amiable women, to flirt with chits. 34—Affects good humor in her conversation with men. 35—Too jealous of the praises of other women, more at this period than hitherto. 36—Quarrels with her friend who has lately been married. 37—Imagines herself slighted in society. 38—Likes talking of her acquaintances who have married unfortunately, and finds consolation in their misfortunes. 39—Ill nature visibly on the increase. 40—Becomes meddling and officious. 41—If rich, makes love to a young man without fortune. 42—Not succeeding, rails against the whole sex. 43—A partiality for cards and scandal. 44—Too severe against the manners of the age. 45—Exhibits a strong predilection for a Methodist parson. 46—Enraged at his desertion, and accuses the whole sex of inconstancy. 47—Becomes desponding, and takes snuff. 48—Attunes her sensibility to cats and dogs. 49—Adopts a dependant relation to attend her menagarine. 50—Becomes disgusted with the world, and vents her ill humor on her unfortunate keeper of animals.

SHORT SPEECHES.

The noble address of La-Roche-Jaquelin to his soldiers, is one of the finest speciments of laconic: "If I advance, follow me: if I fall, avenge me: if I flinch, kill me."

REMEDY FOR A LEAK.

An Irishman on board a pinnace, which leaked at sea, set about *boring a hole through the bottom*, as he observed, *to let out the water*.

THE PROCRASTINATED CLIMAX.

What is your name? said a gentleman to a porter. My name, replied the fellow, is the same as my father's. And what is his name? said the gentleman. It is the same as mine: Then what are both your names? Why, they are both alike, said the porter.

MATRIMONY.

Mr. Thomas Moore compares a man going to get married to one who puts his hand into a sack, in the hope of drawing out a single eel from among an hundred vipers. "It is an hundred to one," adds he, "but he will pick out a viper." Lord Bacon maintains a directly contrary opinion, and asserts, that in this marriage sack, the eel would be in the ratio of a hundred to one of the vipers.

From Von Buck's Travels in Norway.

The country people who bring timber to Christiana, (in Norway,) deliver over their boards to the overseers of the great timber magazine, who mark on their back with chalk, in letters and figures, the place to which the boards were bro't and the number of them. It is a singular sight to see these boors hurrying away with all possible expedition to the counting houses of the merchants in the Quartall, with this original species of obligation on their shoulders. By stopping in their way, or engaging in any other business, they might rub out the marks on their coats, and thus extinguish for ever all evidence of the debt. When they appear before the treasurer at the counting house, they have no occasion to say a single word. They present their shoulders, and are immediately paid. The brush which the treasurer applies to his shoulders, is the boor's acquittance.

D. PARISH & CO.

265 King Street, Corner of Wentworth-Street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVE opened, and now offer for sale, at *unusually low prices,*

550 *Packages DRY GOODS,*

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON—VIZ:

WOOLLEN GOODS.

35 bales extra and super CLOTHS,
30 do middling do
20 do low priced do
2 do assorted pelisse do
3 do 5-4 Devonshire Linseys
16 do super and middling Cassimeres,
5 do common do
3 do super striped and ribbed do
10 cases super and middling Sattinets
2 do Bedford Cords
3 do super Valencia Vestings
4 do common Toilinet and Swansdown do
2 bales heavy Flushings
10 do white Plains
5 do blue, drab and mixt do
2 do green Baizes
6 do assorted Flannels
10 do London Duffil Blankets
5 do Bristol do do
10 do 3, 3½, 4 and 4½ point do
10 do 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Rose do
6 do black and colored Bombazets
5 do do do figured do
3 do do printed do
2 do scarlet and orange printed Rattinets
3 cases Caroline Plaids
1 do worsted Bengal Stripes
2 do black Bombazeens
4 do super Tartan Plaid Cloaks
2 do Men's assorted Lamb's Wool Hose
4 do do do do do half do
2 do do do Worsted do
3 do Women's black do do
1 do do white do do
1 do Merino Mantles and Shawls
1 do 4-4 and 6-4 Cassimere do
5 do 7-4 and 8-4 plain figured Cassimere do
2 do Worsted Braces
1 do Cassimere Points.

COTTON GOODS.

10 cases 9-8 and 6-4 Cambrics
2 do 9-8 and 6-4 Jaconets
4 do 8-8 and 6-4 loom sewed Muslins
6 do 9-8 and 6-4 Book do
3 do 4-4 rich tamboured do do
3 do 4-4 Japaned do do
3 do 9-8 and 6-4 plain and figured Mull do
2 do 9-8 plain and tamboured Swiss do
5 do common, tamboured and sewed Robes
2 do assorted Lenoes
55 do 3-4 and 4-4 ass'd Calicoes and Chintzes, some fashionable and splendid patterns
8 do super and common furniture do
3 do Garment and Cambric Dimity
2 do super Furniture do
2 do 11-4 and 12-4 Marseills Quilts
2 do 4-4 Union Stripes
2 do drab Constitution and Bangup Cords
3 do super and common Bedticks
2 bales Dorchester do
6 cases Britannia and Bandanna Hdkfs.
5 do Madras do
4 do Pullicat and Musulipatam do
4 do common and super blue Romal do
3 do 4-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Chintz Shawls
2 do 7-4 and 8-4 Imitation do
4 do white, spotted and checked Cravats
1 do Women's white Cotton Hose
1 do do super black do do ingrained
1 do Gint's white do do
10 bales brown and bleached Waltham Cottons
5 do common Shirtings and Sheetings
6 cases American Plaids and Stripes
1 do do Checks
2 do 4-4 do Imitation Caroline Plaids
4 do 3-4 and 4-4 steam loom Shirtings
3 do 4-4 Long Cloths [patterns
1 do 4-4 super plaid Ginghams, handsome
1 do Turkey Yarn
5 do three cord Cotton Balls
2 do Spool Cotton

LINEN GOODS.

10 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole and
2 do Long Lawns [demi pieces
2 do Linen Cambrics
1 do do do Handkerchiefs
2 do assorted Table Diapers
1 do 3-4 bird eye do
1 bale Russia do
5 cases brown and black Linens
1 bale Imitation Sheetings
4 do Osnaburgs
1 do super Linen Tick
1 case white Platillas
3 do assorted Patent Thread.

SILK GOODS.

1 case green, pink and blue Florence
3 do fig'd. Florences, Levantines and Satins
1 do 5-4 black Serge
1 do do Levantine
2 do 4-4 figured Silk Handkerchiefs
8 do black Sinchews and Sarsnets
1 do plaid do
2 do black Canton Levantine
6 do do and colored Canton Crapes
2 do do do Nankin do
1 do Crape Dresses
1 do rich satin embossed do
3 do super and common black Silk Hdkfs.
2 do do cross bar and plaid do
3 do 4-4 and 7-4 Crape Shawls
2 do do Mantles
2 do bird eye Handkerchiefs
4 do super and common black Italian Crapes
1 do Hat Crape [Silk Hose
2 do Men's and Women's black and white
3 do do do do do Gloves
1 do Habit English do do
3 do Italian and India Sewing Silks
1 do assorted Twists
1 do do Silk Braid
1 do black Silk velvet
2 do rich figured Ribbons, assorted [do.
2 do ass'd. fringed and plain taffets and satin
1 do black Galloons
1 do do Velvet Ribbons
5 do super and common Flag Handkfs.
1 do do German do
2 do black silk Florentine
1 do do do do rich figured.

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Men's Beaver Gloves
2 do do Buck-skin do
2 do do Dog-skin do
1 do do super Woodstock do
1 do Habit Woodstock and Beaver do
2 do do assorted Kid do
1 do do lined do do
2 do super and common gilt Coat Buttons
1 do do Pearl do
3 do Pins
5 do silk and gingham Umbrellas
7 do ladies Leghorn Hats
2 do Tapes, assorted.

October 27, 1823. 8189

Yadkin Navigation Company.

WHEREAS, the bonds taken by me as an agent of this company, have been transferred, by order, to Hiram Jennings, in payment of the accounts of said Jennings and John Hixon, against the company; and for the amount of which bonds, Hiram Jennings, for himself and John Hixon, has heretofore signed receipts to the Company; which bonds have again been placed in my hands by said Jennings for collection, as his agent. *Notice* is, therefore, hereby given, that unless payments are made by the third Monday of February next, being in the week of Rowan county Court, or some satisfactory arrangements to that end, that immediately after that time all such bonds will be put in suit.

9t92 A. NESBITT,
Nov. 25, 1823 *Agent for Yadkin Navigation Co.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Charles F. Boula, *vs.* Richard A. M'Ree: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Paris Alexander, garnishee. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, to replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test,

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. M. C.
Price adv. $2. it93

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Sessions, 1823: Wilson Allen, *vs.* Seymor Taylor: Original attachment, levied on negro boy Peter, now confined in the public jail of Mecklenburg county: It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, N. C. giving notice to the said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in February next, to plead to issue, replevy or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. A copy: test,

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. M. C.
Price adv. $2. it93

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Sept. Term, 1823: Bill for alimony; Nancy Cox, by her next friend Thos. Triplett, against Braxton Cox, and Jas. Wellborn, administrator. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Braxton Cox, is a non-resident of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the said defendant appear at our next Court to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or said bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

J. GWYN, jr. *C. M. E.*
Price adv. $4. 3mt89

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Mary Hooper *vs.* Joshua Hooper; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Joshua Hooper, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1823, and in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the U. States.

LAW'N. HENDERSON.
Price adv. $4 3mt91

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October Term, 1823. Eliza Bevings, *vs.* Simeon Bevings; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Simeon Bevings, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that he appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Lincoln county at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1823, and in the 48th year of the Independence of the United States.

3mt91p LAW'N. HENDERSON.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823: James Baird, Mary Sweet, Washington Baird by his guardian James Baird, William Crook and Rebecca his wife, John Agnew and Catharine his wife, James Thompson and Margaret his wife, John Steel, William Fullerton and Catharine his wife, James Steel and Jane Steel, *against* Jane Triplet, Thomas Steel an infant under the age of twenty-one years, Thomas and John Baird infants under the age of twenty-one years, William Baird, Peggy Baird, Jane Baird, and Thomas Adams and wife: Petition for sale of real estate. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are citizens of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

GEO. LOCKE, *C. M. E.*
Oct. 28, 1823. (Price adv. $4 75.) 3m90